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IRRESISTIBLY, *adv.* [from *irresistible*.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God *irresistibly* sways all manner of events on earth. *Dryden*.
Fond of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem,
we are *irresistibly* led into the same inclinations and aversions
with them. *Rogers*.

IRRESISTIBLE, *adj.* [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction
of two negatives.] Irresistible; resistless.

Those radiant eyes, whose *irresistible* flame
Strikes envy dumb, and keeps sedition tame,
They can to gazing multitudes give law,
Convert the factions, and the rebel awe. *Granville*.

IRRESOLUBLE, *adj.* [in and *resolubilis*, Latin.] Not to be
broken; not to be dissolved.

In factitious fal armoniac the common and urinous salts are
so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in subliming
vessels they rise together as one salt, which seems in such ves-
sels *irresoluble* by fire alone. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUBLENESS, *n. f.* [from *irresoluble*.] Resistance to sepa-
ration of the parts.

Quercetanus has this confession of the *irresolubleness* of dia-
monds. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLVEDLY, *adv.* [in and *resolvet*.] Without settled de-
termination.

Divers of my friends have thought it strange to hear me
speak so *irresolvably* concerning those things, which some take
to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed
bodies. *Boyle*.

IRRESOLUTE, *adj.* [from *irresolutus*, Fr. in and *resolute*.] Not constant
in purpose; not determined.

Were he evil us'd, he would outgo
His father, by as much as a performance
Does an *irresolute* purpose. *Shakespeare*. Henry VIII.

Him, after long debate, *irresolute*
Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose
Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. ix.

To make reflections upon what is past, is the part of inge-
nious but *irresolute* men. *Temple*.

So Myrrha's mind, impell'd on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide;
Irresolute on which she should rely,
At last unfix'd in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryden*.

IRRESOLUTELY, *adv.* [from *irresolute*.] Without firmness of
mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLUTION, *n. f.* [from *irresolutio*, Fr. in and *resolution*.] Want
of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the lightest mo-
tion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them
upon such affections as move lightest; as upon men in fear, or
men in *irresolution*. *Bacon's Natural History*.

Irresolution on the schemes of life, which offer themselves
to our choice, and inconstancy in pursuing them, are the
greatest causes of all our unhappiness. *Addison*.

IRRESPECTIVE, *adj.* [in and *respective*.] Having no regard to
any circumstances.

Thus did the Jew, by persuading himself of his particular
irrespective election, think it safe to run into all foul sins.

According to this doctrine, it must be resolved wholly into
the absolute *irrespective* will of God. *Rogers's Sermons*.

IRRESPECTIVELY, *adv.* [from *irrespective*.] Without regard
to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promises belong to him abso-
lutely and *irrespectively*. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

IRRETRIEVABLE, *adj.* [in and *retrieve*.] Not to be repaired;
irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIEVABLY, *adv.* [from *irretrievable*.] Irreparably; ir-
recoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and there-
fore must have been all *irretrievably* lost, and useless to man-
kind, was it not by this means collected. *Woodward*.

IRREVERENCE, *n. f.* [from *irreverentia*, Lat. *irreverentia*, Fr. in and
reverence.]

1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.
Having seen our scandalous *irreverence* towards God's wor-
ship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts
of it. *Deay of Piety*.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter
of religion to salute them on all occasions, and which it was
an *irreverence* to omit. *Pope*.

2. State of being disregarded.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury, can be
imputed to no one thing more than to the *irreverence* and scorn
the judges were justly in, who had been always looked upon
there as the oracles of the law. *Clarendon*.

IRREVERENT, *adj.* [from *irreverentia*, Fr. in and *reverent*.] Not pay-
ing due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving
due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that boldness which becometh
saints, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear,

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it draweth too near that *irreverent* confidence wherewith true
humility can never stand.

Knowledge men sought for, and covered it from the vulgar
sort as jewels of ineffable price, fearing the *irreverent* con-
struction of the ignorant and irreligious. *Raleigh*.

Witness the *irreverent* son
Of him who built the ark; who, for the flame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curse,

Servant of servants, on his vicious race. *Milt. Par. Lost*.

Sweating, and the *irreverent* using the name of God in
common discourse, is another abuse of the tongue. *Ray*.

If an *irreverent* expression or thought too wanton are crept
into my verses, through my inadvertency, let their authors
be answerable for them. *Dryden*.

IRREVERENTLY, *adv.* [from *irreverent*.] Without due re-
spect or veneration.

'Tis but an ill essay of reverence and godly fear to use the
gospel *irreverently*. *Government of the Tongue*.

IRREVERSIBLE, *adj.* [in and *reversis*.] Not to be recalled; not
to be changed.

The sins of his chamber and his closet shall be produced
before men and angels, and an eternal *irreversible* sentence be
pronounced. *Rogers's Sermons*.

IRREVERSIBLY, *adv.* [from *irreversible*.] Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the
doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great scandal in the
church, at which so many myriads of solidarians have flum-
bled, and fallen *irreversibly*, by conceiving heaven a reward of
true opinions. *Hammond on Fundamentals*.

IRREVOCABLE, *adj.* [from *irrevocabilis*, Latin; *irrevocabilis*, French.]
Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be re-
versed.

Give thy hand to Warwick,
And, with thy hand, thy faith *irrevocable*,
That only Warwick's daughter shall be thine. *Shakespeare*.

Firm and *irrevocable* is my doom,
Which I have past upon her. *Shakespeare*. As you like it.

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, therefore they
do but trifle that labour in past matters. *Bacon's Essays*.

The second, both for piety renown'd,
And pious deeds, a promise shall receive
Irrevocable, that his regal throne
For ever shall endure. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.

By her *irrevocable* fate,
War shall the country waste and change the state. *Dryden*.

The other victor flame a moment flood,
Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;
For ever lost, th' *irrevocable* light

Forsook the black'ning coals, and sunk to night. *Dryden*.

Each sacred accent bears eternal weight,
And each *irrevocable* word is fate. *Pope*.

IRREVOCABLY, *adv.* [from *irrevocable*.] Without recall.

If air were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be
irrevocably extinguished. *Boyle*.

TO IRRIGATE, *v. a.* [from *irrigo*, Latin.] To wet; to moisten;
to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body,
doth continually *irrigate*, nourish, keep hot, and supple all the
members. *Ray on the Creation*.

A bulky charger near their lips,
With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to *irrigate*
Their dry furr'd tongues. *A. Phillips*.

IRRIGATION, *n. f.* [from *irrigatio*.] The act of watering or
moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and *irrigation*. *Bacon*.

IRRIGUOUS, *adj.* [from *irrigatus*.]

1. Watery; watered.

The flow'ry lap
Of some *irriguous* valley spreads her store. *Milton*.

2. Dewy; moist. *Phillips* seems to have mistaken the Latin
phrase *irriguus* for *sepor*.

Rath Elpenor
Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought
T' exhaled his fureit by *irriguous* sleep:

Imprudent! him death's iron sleep oppress'd. *Phillips*.

IRRISION, *n. f.* [from *irrisio*, Lat. *irrisio*, French.] The act of
laughing at another.

This person, by his indifferet and unnatural *irrisio*, and
exposing of his father, incurs his indignation and curse.

Woodward's Natural History.

TO IRRITATE, *v. a.* [from *irrito*, Latin; *irriter*, French.]

1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The earl, speaking to the freeholders in imperious lan-
guage, did not *irritate* the people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

His power at court could not qualify him to go through with
that difficult reformation, whilst he had a superior in the
church, who, having the reins in his hand, could slacken them
according to his own humour and indiction, and was
thought to be the more remiss to *irritate* his choleric dispo-
sition. *Clarendon*.

2. To

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2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or
unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and *irritate* them. *Bacon*.

3. To heighten; to agitate; to enforce.

Air, if very cold, *irritate* the flame, and maketh it burn
more fiercely, as fire scorseth in frosty weather. *Bacon*.

When they are collected, the heat becometh more violent
and *irritate*, and thereby expelleth sweat. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

By dash of clouds, or *irritating* war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring. *Thomson's Summer*.

IRRITATION, *n. f.* [from *irritatio*, Latin; *irritation*, French; from
irritare.]

1. Provocation; exasperation.

2. Stimulation; vellication.

Violent affections and *irritations* of the nerves, in any part
of the body, is caused by something acrimonious. *Arbutnot*.

IRRUPTION, *n. f.* [from *irruptio*, Fr. *irruption*, Latin.]

1. The act of anything forcing an entrance.

Retrain, too suddenly,
To utter what will come at last too soon;
Left evil tidings, with too rude *irruption*,
Biting thy aged ear, should pierce too deep. *Milton*.

There are frequent inundations made in maritime coun-
tries by the *irruption* of the sea. *Burnet*.

A full and sudden *irruption* of thick melancholick blood
into the heart puts a stop to its pulsation. *Harvey*.

2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place.

Notwithstanding the *irruptions* of the barbarous nations,
one can scarce imagine how so plentiful a soil should be-
come so miserably unpeopled. *Addison on Italy*.

Is. [ir, Saxon. See To Be.]

1. The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he is.

He that is of God, heareth God's words. *Jo. viii. 47.*

Be not afraid of them, for they cannot do evil; neither is
it in them to do good. *Jer. x. 5.*

My thought, whose murder yet is but fantastical,
Shakes for my single state of man, that function
Is mother'd in me, and nothing is. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.

2. It is sometimes expressed by *is*.

There's some among you have beheld me fighting. *Shakespeare*.

ISABELLA, *n. f.* [from *isabella*, Latin.] A kind of colour.

ISCHIA'DICK, *adj.* [from *ischia*, Latin; *ischia'dique*, Fr.] In
anatomy, an epithet given to the veins of the foot that termi-
nate in the crural. *Harris*.

ISCHURY, *n. f.* [from *ischuria*, Latin; *ischuria*, Fr.] A stoppage of urine, whether by gravel
or other cause.

ISCHURIC, *adj.* [from *ischuria*, Latin; *ischuricus*, Fr.] Such me-
dicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH, [ir, Saxon.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a
small degree, or incipient state of any quality: as, *bluish*,
tending to blue; *brightish*, somewhat bright.

2. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentle or pos-
sitive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*; the *Danish* territories,
or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substan-
tive to which it is added: as *foolish*, *foolish*; *man*, *manish*; *regue*,
reguish.

ISCLE, *n. f.* [More properly *icicle*, from *ice*; but *ice* should
rather be written *ise*; ir, Saxon.] A pendant shoot of ice.

Do you know this lady?

That's curdled by the frost from purest snow
Hanging on Dian's temple. *Shakespeare*.

The frosts and snows her tender body spare;
Those are not limbs for *iscles* to tear. *Dryden*.

ISINGLASS, *n. f.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass*; that is, matter
congealed into glass; *ichthyocolla*, Latin.]

Isinglass is a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish
colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue,
but cleaner and sweeter. We usually receive it in twisted
pieces, of a roundish figure like a staple, which the druggists
divide into thin threads like skins, that easily dissolve. The
fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is one of the cartilaginous
kind, and a species of surgeon: it grows to eighteen and
twenty feet in length, and in its general figure greatly re-
sembles the surgeon. It is frequent in the Danube, the Bo-
rathness, the Volga, and many other of the larger rivers of
Europe. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is pre-
pared by boiling. The greatest quantity of *isinglass* is made
in Russia. It is an excellent agglutinant and strengthener,
and often prescribed in galls and broths. The wine-coopers
find it efficacious for clearing wines. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The cure of putrefaction requires an incaffating diet, as
all viscid broths, hartshorn, ivory, and *isinglass*. *Floer*.

Some make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others
by additions, as *isinglass*. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.

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ISINGLASS, *n. f.* This is a fossil which is one of the
purest and simplest of the natural bodies. It is found in
broad masses, composed of a multitude of extremely thin
plates or flakes. The masses are of a brownish or redish co-
lour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly
colourless, and more bright and pellucid than the finest glass.

It is found in Mulkova, Persia, the island of Cyprus, in the
Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany. The
ancients made their windows of it, instead of glass. It is also
sometimes used for glass before pictures, and for horn in
lanthorns. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

ISLAND, *n. f.* [from *insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian; *caland*, Erse. It
is pronounced *iland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water.

He will carry this *island* home in his pocket, and give it his
son for an apple. And sowing the kernels of it in the sea,
bring forth more *islands*. *Shakespeare's Tempest*.

Within a long recess there lies a bay,
An *island* shades it from the rolling seas,
And forms a port. *Dryden*.

Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,
Some happier *island* in the wat'ry waste. *Johnson*.

ISLANDER, *n. f.* [from *island*. Pronounce *islander*.] An inha-
bitant of a country surrounded by water.

We, as all *islanders*, are lunares, or the moon's men. *Camd*.

Your dinner, and the generous *islanders*
By you invited, do attend your presence. *Shakespeare*. Othello.

There are many bitter sayings against *islanders* in general,
representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unhospitalable:
those who live on the continent have such frequent intercourse
with men of different religions and languages, that they be-
come more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an
island. *Addison's Freeholder*.

A race of rugged mariners are these,
Unpolish'd men, and boist'rous as their seas;
The native *islanders* alone their care,
And hateful he that breathes a foreign air. *Pope's Odyssey*.

ISLE, *n. f.* [from *isla*, French; *insula*, Latin. Pronounce *ile*.]

1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

Is it not an easy matter
To make lord William Hastings of our mind,
For the intaiment of this noble duke
In the feat royal of this famous *isle*? *Shakespeare*. R. III.

The dreadful fight
Betwixt a nation and two whales I write:
Seas stain'd with gore I sing, advent'rous toil,
And how these monsters did disarm an *isle*. *Waller*.

2. [Written, I think, corruptly for *isle*, from *isle*, French, from
aila, Latin, the *isle* being probably at first only a wing or side
walk. It may come likewise from *alier*, French, a walk.] A
long walk in a church, or publick building.

O'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,
Long sounding *isles* and intermingled graves,
Black melancholy sits. *Pope*.

ISOPERIMETRICAL, *n. f.* [from *iso*, *metron*, and *isoperos*.] In geome-
try, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumfe-
rences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris*.

ISOSCELES, *n. f.* [from *isos*, Fr. or *equiangular triangle*.] That
which hath only two sides equal. *Harris*.

ISSUE, *n. f.* [from *issus*, French.]

1. The act of passing out.

2. Exit; egress; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the *issues* from death. *Pf. lxviii. 20.*

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the
issues of life. *Prov. iv. 23.*

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable whilst in
motion, as the only means to find an *issue* out of this diffi-
culty. *Digby on Bodies*.

We might have easily prevented those great returns of mo-
ney to France; and if it be true the French are so impove-
rished, in what condition must they have been, if that *issue* of
wealth had been stopped? *Swift*.

3. Event; consequence.

Spirits are not finely touch'd,
But to fine *issues*. *Shakespeare*. Measure for Measure.

If I were ever fearful
To do a thing, where I the *issue* doubted,
Whereof the execution did cry out
Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear
Which oft infects the wisest. *Shakespeare*. Winter's Tale.

But let the *issue* correspondent prove
To good beginnings of each enterprise. *Raisfax*.

If things were cast upon this *issue*, that God should never
prevent sin 'ill man deserved it, the best would sin, and sin
for ever. *South's Sermons*.

The wittiest sayings and sentences will be found the *issues* of
chance, and nothing else but so many lucky hits of a roving
fancy. *South's Sermons*.

Our present condition is better for us in the *issue*, than that
uninterrupted health and security that the atheist desires. *Bent*.

4. Termination;